Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 36 September 8, 1961 Section I — News

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Atomic Tests: In the face of the brazen announcement by the Soviet Union that it will resume nuclear testing, the President has failed to show real leadership, according to Capitol Hill.

Experts on nuclear warfare feel the United States should immediately resume testing. Physicist Edward Teller, father of the H-bomb, said that Khrushchev's statement that he can produce a 100-megaton bomb obviously is based on evidence that has come from "smaller tests . . . . Unless we resume immediate energetic nuclear research, including whatever tests are necessary, we will soon be a second class power. And next to Russia no second class power can survive."

Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.), along with 12 other Senators, has introduced a resolution to resume testing "forthwith."

According to Dodd, the Soviets "have been perfecting their nuclear technology to the point where they are now ready for a series of tests which may mark staggering advances in their effort to subjugate the world." They intend to strike "terror" into the free world and "force us to accept a compromise on Berlin."

Dodd stressed that we had won only a "cheap" propaganda victory by continuing the moratorium on tests. "What we have here," said Dodd, "is a crushing defeat . . . through these negotiations [the Soviets] were able to inactivate our nuclear weapons technology . . . to carry on their own nuclear weapons program in secret, in preparation for a political showdown at a point of their choosing."

General Walker: Former 24th Infantry Division Commander General Edwin A. Walker has been ordered back to Germany—but in an assignment Senator J. Strom Thurmond called "pigeonholing." Walker will assist another major general as Assistant Deputy of Operations at US Army Headquarters in Heidelberg.

Congressman L. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.) of the House Armed Services Committee tells us that Walker's new job is not listed in the Army's table of organization, that he will be assisting an able general who hardly needs an aide.

Senator Thurmond said that the assignment "of a general officer who is recognized for his command abilities to such a job as that to which General Walker has been assigned could not be more conspicuous. General Walker is to be a continuing example of what can happen to an officer who takes his patriotism, his oath of office to defend his country against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and his command too seriously. This case is a disgrace to our country."

Few doubt that the New Frontier will breathe easier with Walker again out of the country. What it still fears, it is thought, is that Walker may yet retire from the service and return home to enter the political arena, with consequences possibly unfavorable to the Administration.

"Another Versailles": In the wake of the Kennedy failure to prevent the Communist take-over in East Berlin, Diplomatic Row in Washington is speculating about what it believes will be catastrophic repercussions on West German morale—leading to "neutralism," or even a Communist take-over in West Germany.

The argument is that what Secretary Rusk means by "negotiations" will be concessions to Moscow at the expense of the Germans—a new settlement dictated by Khrushchev which will be comparable to the Versailles Treaty following World War I. That "Carthaginian peace" was so severe on Germany that its results bred the rise of Hitler and nazism and led to World War II. Hence, to veteran diplomats, both American and foreign, "another Versailles" seems in the making—at the hands of Kennedy, Rusk, Bowles, Stevenson and others in the Administration.

Various signs and reports from foreign capitals fortify this somber view—all stemming from what is regarded as Washington's failure to prevent the Communists' sealing of the East Berlin Frontier:

- It is reported that West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has sent a letter to Kennedy warning him of the danger of neutralism in West Germany as a result of the appeasement of the East German Red Government.

- Confidential dispatches to HUMAN EVENTS from Western European capitals quote military men who express fear that the Red *coup* in East Berlin may spell the end of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is emphasized that next to the US, West Germany has the largest army under NATO. Neutralism could destroy that army.

- European correspondents of HUMAN EVENTS report that foreign office chancelleries in Western

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Europe are buzzing with a report that the US State Department is considering US recognition of the Oder-Neisse boundary line between Red Poland and Germany. The US has, since the war, refused to recognize this line as permanent. Such an imposed deal at the expense of Germany would have a very serious reaction in free West Germany —the "neutralism" which Adenauer fears. "Versailles?"

• Cyrus Sulzberger of the New York *Times* on July 12 urged recognizing the Red occupation of the Baltic States (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia), in a Berlin settlement. The State Department has refused to do so up till now, sticking to the boundaries as of 1939 in Eastern Europe. If State caves in now, reactions not only in West Germany but among all "captive nations" could prove severe.

• Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani, after his recent visit to Moscow, reportedly says the Kremlin believes that Kennedy is just playing for the gallery, that he will soon negotiate on Russia's terms, provided he is given some face-saving formula. Fanfani, they say, is coming to believe this, too.

GOP Foreign Stand: The GOP stands behind President Kennedy on the Berlin crisis, provided he does not appease Soviet Russia. Capitol Hill Republicans agree that their National Chairman, Representative William E. Miller, has so clarified the posture of the opposition party. Careless journalism has often erroneously given the impression of the GOP's "standing by the President" no matter what he does.

Miller, quizzed on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet the Press" television program, made it crystal clear in these words: "To the extent that he [Kennedy] stands firm on Berlin, to that extent will the Republicans stand behind him." He repeated this three times in his remarks.

Chairman Miller indicated the necessity of qualifying support of the President when he accused the Kennedy Administration of a "general attitude of appeasement" in dealing with "communism around the world."

He said he knew of no other way to describe Administration retreats in the face of Communist moves in Laos, Cuba, at Geneva (over the nuclear test ban) and in Vienna (where Kennedy went into a two-man huddle with Khrushchev).

Miller went on to point out that no GOP leader has urged—as has Democratic Senate Leader Mike Mansfield—a "free-city" status for Berlin; that Chester Bowles has urged a "two-China" policy; that Adlai Stevenson has considered the policy of recognizing Red China and Senator J. William Fulbright has said maybe we ought to "negotiate away the rights of the people of East Berlin to come to freedom in West Berlin."

Finally, Miller took a position diametrically opposed to one adopted a few days later by Secretary of State Dean Rusk about negotiating with Khrushchev on Berlin. "What is there to negotiate," asked Miller, "as far as Berlin is concerned? We are in West Berlin as a matter of right, as a matter of war victory, as a matter of fact. We have a right to air and land corridors to West Berlin and ingress and egress to West Berlin . . . I certainly would not [negotiate] at this time under an ultimatum from Mr. Khrushchev."

Foreign Aid: The foreign aid bill which finally emerged from Congress represents a severe setback for the Administration, despite any attempts by the White House to dress it up as a "victory."

The Congress not only lopped off $500 million from the President's request for a $4.7 billion fiscal 1962 authorization, but it handed the Administration its most bitter legislative defeat thus far when it killed the back-door borrowing features of the program. This defeat must have been particularly galling to the President, who had organized the Citizens Committee for International Development lobby to pressure Congressmen into backing this particular aspect of the program.

Congress' action on the foreign aid bill means the Administration will still have to allow every annual request for appropriations to be sifted, not only by Congress, but by Congressman Otto Passman's (La.) Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. Passman, a vigorous opponent of foreign aid whom the Administration could have by-passed if its long-term proposals had been adopted, told HUMAN EVENTS he expects his subcommittee to cut the present authorization request "substantially."

Congressman August Johansen (R.-Mich.) said to HUMAN EVENTS that the defeat of the back-door feature is "a major victory against an unconstitutional proposal," but that Congress must now concentrate on cutting the amounts "loaned and given away."

Rocky's Changing Tune: Is New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller swaying to the right in keeping with changing political sentiment in America? Many believe that he has whiffed the grass roots and become convinced that he had better do some "image changing" if he hopes to succeed in '64.

The first big indication came with his turnabout on the Newburgh, New York, controversy, in which popular opinion has overwhelmingly supported the crusade of City Manager Joseph Mitchell to remove chiselers from the welfare rolls. Recently Rocky went so far as to state: "[The plan] has struck a sympathetic chord throughout the nation . . . we are studying the situation carefully . . . ." What Nelson's study found became known last week when New York City's GOP mayoralty platform was announced. It called for work rather than loafing for all able-bodied reliefers. Few believe such a provision would have been included except for the public's pro-conservative reaction to Newburgh.

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But Rocky's most revealing switch came last week when the Governor wired GOP House Leader Charles Halleck (Ind.) that he was "unalterably opposed" to Treasury financing of JFK's long-term foreign aid program.

Previously he had wired all GOP members of Congress urging them to support the Kennedy program, and received fierce conservative rebuttals for his efforts. By opposing Treasury financing of the long-term loans, Rockefeller has been able to reverse himself without too much embarrassment.

Brazil's Bombshell: Curbstone opinion on Capitol Hill to the events in Brazil runs somewhat like this: "It looks like a good thing, when the Brazilians force out a President who started flirting with Moscow and refuse to take a Vice President who gets into bed with the Kremlin." But some are concerned and thoughtful, recalling that traditionally Brazil has been our best friend in the Americas. What caused such things to happen and why does Brazil's internal situation face such uncertainty now?

The answer comes from a well-known former US diplomat whose reputation as an expert on Latin America is of high standing. The Hon. Spruille Braden, once Ambassador to Argentina and Cuba and once head of State's Latin American Division, told HUMAN EVENTS: "Don't blame the Brazilians; don't even blame Quadros too much. The responsibility lies squarely with the Kennedy Administration which has been literally fomenting the left-wing revolution in this hemisphere, and thereby playing right into the hands of international communism. Adlai Stevenson's deportment on his recent trip through Latin America shows that—preaching his brand of Marxian socialism to our Southern neighbors wherever he went."

The army and conservative elements and various anti-Communists, like Carlos Lacerda, Governor of Guanabara (the state in which Rio de Janeiro is located), loom as leaders of a movement to have a truly anti-Communist and sound Administration in Brazil.

Experts on Latin America say any new Brazilian Administration that is thoroughly anti-Communist, stands for private enterprise and respects the rights of private property, not only of Brazilians but also of foreigners, should enjoy the support of Washington.

Education Bill: The smashing (242-170) defeat of the Administration's Federal aid-to-education bill last week—a White House setback in the domestic field comparable to the Cuban fiasco in Kennedy's foreign policy—came as little surprise to anti-bill strategists on Capitol Hill. Key Southern Democrats, headed by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, reportedly decided in a weekend conference that they had the votes to defeat the legislation. Speaker Sam Rayburn, it is said by close sources, knew that he was licked, that the bill would be dead before the week was out.

There is no denying that White House lobbying for the bill was intense, with Executive visitors covering the House chambers and placing many Congressmen under strong pressure to support the President. But what had already turned the tide—and accounted for the whopping Administration defeat—was the strong outpouring of grass-roots mail against Federal aid to education. One Southern member reported, aside from his heavy home mail, 150 anti-aid letters and telegrams from individuals in the Midwest.

Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D.-S.C.), one of the leaders of the coalition which defeated the bill, stated minutes after the vote: "This was the greatest coalition victory this year . . . . This Federal education bill got exactly what it deserved. We do not have money in Washington to give anyone. It is the taxpayers' money, and this was a victory for the taxpayers and for local and state control of education."

Goodwin's Cozy Chat: It has been little noted by the press that Richard Goodwin, the President's Latin American adviser who held the hotly-discussed conversation with Cuba's Che Guevara in Montevideo on August 16, was an initiator of the cynical "tractors for freedom" deal.

Goodwin is also known as a staunch supporter of the Americans for Democratic Action, which last May called for closer ties between the US and Castro's Cuba.

It is widely believed on Capitol Hill that Goodwin spoke with Guevara about "settling differences" between the two countries, thereby establishing the rapprochement Cuba vigorously has been seeking as a result of internal differences. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to interrogate the 31-year-old Latin American "expert," who, until this year, had no diplomatic experience south of the border.

NSA Convention: The supposedly neutral, but leftist-dominated, United States National Student Association held its annual convention last week in Madison, Wisconsin—and suffered a blow from a small group of conservative students that, say veteran observers, may "permanently discredit it." (NSA claims to represent students in America's

CHARLES COBURN, noted motion picture screen actor, who passed away August 30, fought communism in the motion picture colony when to do so so was to be blacklisted—getting inferior parts or no parts at all. He believed in the private enterprise system. He constantly urged his fellow-actors to read HUMAN EVENTS. In one of his letters to Frank C. Hanighen, he wrote:

"I have been a subscriber to HUMAN EVENTS for some time, and I find it a beacon on important political matters."

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2,300 colleges and universities, although the number of schools actually represented in NSA totals only about 390—and only half of these were represented at last week's convention.)

NSA passed resolutions condemning the House Committee on Un-American Activities and last spring's abortive Cuban invasion.

The resolution condemning the latter was, report insiders, supported by one Marvin Markman, an "observer" from the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. Markman was identified in Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearings on April 25, 1961, as a Communist, while the PYOC is the foundation for the new national youth organization of the Communist party.

Ironically, the NSA constitution states that "Nobody acting in behalf of USNSA shall participate in . . . partisan political activities."

As a result of NSA's numerous blatant examples of pressuring members to follow the left-wing line, many delegates left Madison completely disenchanted, with calls for withdrawing from the organization heard within delegations from Princeton, Indiana, Missouri, and Loyola. Says one tired conservative delegate: "Reforming NSA is like trying to reform Americans for Democratic Action. But I believe that NSA has been exposed for what it really is, and that the incredible amount of dissatisfaction here will culminate in many withdrawals."

Corbin: Congressman Clement J. Zablocki (D.-Wis.) has repeatedly asked (so far without success) Democratic National Chairman John Bailey to fire his special assistant, Paul Corbin. The Milwaukee *Journal* stated August 24 that Corbin worked for Communist causes 15 years ago in close contact with several known Reds, and that he "embraced" the late Senator Joseph McCarthy at a Wisconsin American Legion meeting. (The Milwaukee *Journal* story was reprinted on page 16301 of the *Congressional Record,* August 29, 1961.)

A former advertising solicitor for the CIO and other unions, Corbin rose to political prominence when he was taken on by the Kennedys to aid in the 1960 Wisconsin primary. The *Journal* stated that Corbin was a special favorite of Robert Kennedy.

Regarding the Milwaukee *Journal* article, Wisconsin Republican Congressman William K. Van Pelt congratulated Zablocki for his concern, and added: "The article discloses that Mr. Corbin is not only Mr. Bailey's special assistant, but is a man of extensive influence in the Administration, screening and selecting some of the most highly placed persons in the Federal government."

Because of last minute changes, the tape-recorded interview with Senator J. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.), advertised on page 602 of this issue, is on the subject of the now infamous Fulbright Memorandum (see HUMAN EVENTS, August 11, 1961, Page 510), rather than the subject listed. This is a timely and vital interview—one you won't want to miss.

What Did Ave Say? An article by columnist Drew Pearson, based on his interview with Khrushchev in the USSR, hit the Nation's Capital with extraordinary calm last week. But the nature of the dispatch should produce a considerable propaganda windfall for Republicans.

Pearson, an avowed friend of the Kennedy Administration, claimed that Khrushchev told him that he refused to publicly support Kennedy during the election last year because "Averell Harriman had warned us not to. He said, 'If you chide Nixon, chide Kennedy a little, too. It will help!' "

According to the Pearson dispatch, Khrushchev adamantly refused to release the RB-47 fliers before the election because it might have aided Nixon.

Representative Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.) claimed that, if Pearson's column regarding Harriman was accurate, this represented "serious interference" with the American electoral process. It would be so incredible, he asserted, to have "one of the Democratic leaders discussing the matter of the 1960 elections with Mr. Khrushchev, that it certainly requires a prompt denial or explanation on the part of Mr. Averell Harriman."

Curtis suggested that both Pearson and Harriman be called before appropriate committees in order to get to the bottom of this, because "certainly all of us in America do not want to have leaders of either party going to the Soviet Union to have them participate and try to influence American elections."

Texas: One of the leading conservatives in the Lone Star State apparently will join the exodus from the Democratic party and become the GOP candidate for governor next year. He is Jack Cox, a drilling contractor and runner-up to Governor Price Daniel in last year's Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Cox is young and articulate in the Tower-Alger tradition. He has stated that "in the next two years there will be a shifting of lines in Texas politics to get the conservatives on one side of the fence." Republicans are optimistic about Cox's chances against Daniel, because in 1960 he ran very strongly in rural districts. With this advantage, plus the Republican strength in the larger towns and cities, many now consider Cox an excellent bet to become the state's first Republican chief executive.

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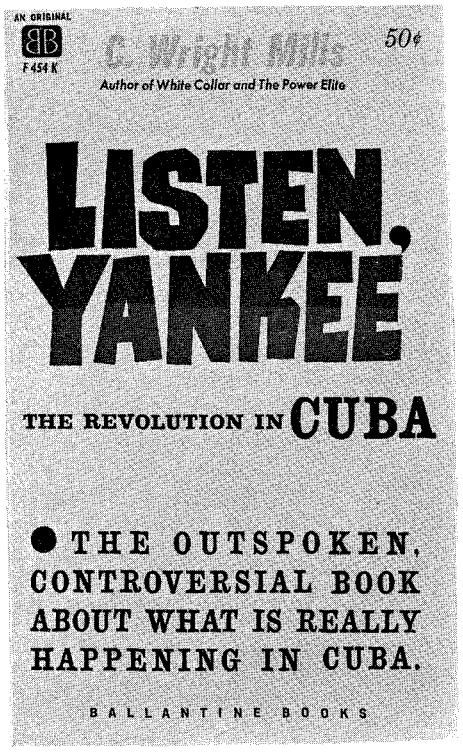

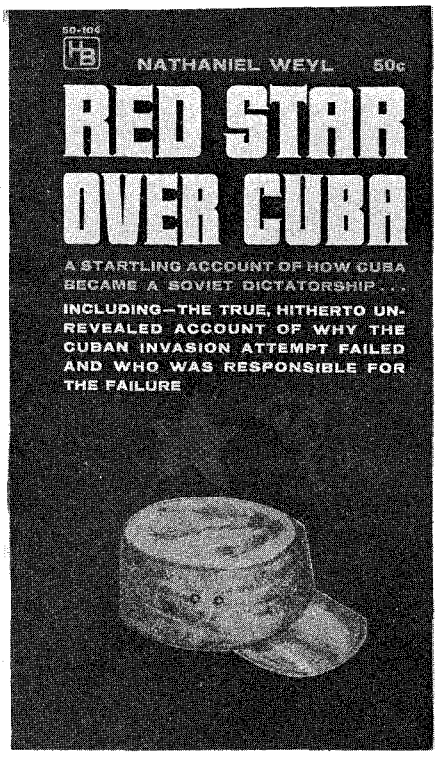
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A STARTLING ACCOUNT OF HOW CUBA BECAME A SOVIET DICTATORSHIP . . .
INCLUDING—THE TRUE, HITHERTO UNREVEALED ACCOUNT OF WHY THE CUBAN INVASION ATTEMPT FAILED AND WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE

TWO VIEWS ON CASTRO'S CUBA—WHICH DOES YOUR LIBRARY OFFER?

Why You Can't Find Conservative Books in Public Libraries

By Rosalie M. Gordon

THERE is a tax-supported county public library system in California where you can borrow any one of 11 copies of *Listen Yankee!* But you cannot borrow a single copy of *Red Star Over Cuba* because there is not one to be found in any of the system's 16 outlets. *Listen Yankee!* by C. Wright Mills, a Columbia University professor who spent three days flying around Cuba with Castro, is an undocumented paean of praise for Fidel and his revolution. *Red Star Over Cuba* by Nathaniel Weyl, an ex-communist expert on Latin American affairs, is a documented expose of Castro's communism and the part played by the American State Department in bringing it to power in Cuba.

Some years ago, the public library system in Boston—font of American culture—despite public demand for the book, would not recommend the late Eugene Castle's slashing critique of foreign giveaways, *Billions, Blunders and Baloney.* The library system's users had to prod long and hard before it would recommend Max Eastman's fine account of his disillusionment with socialism, *Reflections on the Failure of Socialism.* All this occurred at the same time that the library system issued a recommended reading list on the Far East in which eight of the recommended books were by Communist or pro-Communist authors.

These situations, by no means unique, point up graphically the black reactionaryism of modern "liberals." To hear them talk, they have a monopoly on the defense of freedom of speech and press. But in "liberal" semantics, this means freedom for them and their views—and for nobody else. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the public libraries of many American communities. Note we said *public* libraries. A privately supported library has a right to stock any sort of books it wishes. It can devote itself entirely to the works of Lenin, Stalin, Marx and Khrushchev, though we can imagine the pained howls from the "liberals" at a library which stocked only anti-Communist and conservative works.

A public library is something else again. It is supported by the taxes of all members of the community—Democrats, Republicans, "liberals," conservatives, pro-Communists, anti-Communists. They have a right to expect some sort of balance on the shelves of their local library. This is not to say that all public libraries must stock every book published—an obvious impossibility. But there certainly should be in the minds of the librarian and the library selection committee a reasonable and conscious sense

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of balance as between opposing ideologies and opposite views on important public issues. In fact, if there is any imbalance at all, one would expect it to be on the pro-American, anti-Communist side since the libraries *are* tax-supported.

But alert citizens have become increasingly aware of the difficulty in finding current or older conservative, anti-Communist books on the shelves of many of their public libraries—and of great ease in coming upon volumes with a "liberal," even pro-Communist slant. Innumerable examples affecting many different volumes and libraries could be cited. The one regarding the two books on Cuba is more or less typical not of all public libraries but of far too many. And it is especially revealing because an aroused citizen forced the library unwittingly to admit what is behind this lack of "freedom to read" (unless you can buy all the books you thought you already were buying with your taxes) in a great number of public libraries around the country.

MR. Hugh H. Smith, Jr., a California real-estate broker, attended one of HUMAN EVENTS' conferences in Washington. He heard about *Red Star Over Cuba* as well as about other anti-Communist and conservative books. When he returned to his hometown of Millbrae he was unable to find a copy of *Red Star Over Cuba* at his local library, which is part of the San Mateo County Free Library System. That was last January. Mr. Smith kept trying for several months. Finally he was told that the library system would not order the book because it had received bad reviews. Mr. Smith (would that there were more like him!) then brought to the attention of the County Librarian a favorable review of the book by former Ambassador to Cuba Spruille Braden (see HUMAN EVENTS, January 13, 1961).

He also asked for information as to the manner of selecting books. He received in reply a long letter purporting to show the great care and double-checking used in selecting books for the library, but it boiled down to the fact that the San Mateo Library's book selection committee followed the practice in use in many other public libraries. It depended on reviews appearing in the Kirkus Service, the *Library Journal,* the ALA Booklist, New York *Times Sunday Book Review,* New York *Herald Tribune Books, Saturday Review, Book Review Digest, Atlantic, Harper's* and several scientific publications. We can ignore the scientific publications since obviously they are used for guidance on books covering this special field.

The other named journals and review media, all of "liberal" persuasion, have done an amazing job of damning with faint praise, panning outright, or simply ignoring a large number of books which cover great public questions from the standpoint of sound American conservatism and an awareness of the menance of the Communist conspiracy. Any librarian or library committee which confines its appraisal of what books to buy to the judgment of these media is automatically cheating the library's supporters and denying them access to books on any but the "liberal" side of public questions. How *Red Star Over Cuba* and other books fared in these so-called authorities is an example of the hatchet job done on most books of this type by the "liberal" defenders of freedom.

The New York *Times Sunday Book Review,* which is famous for its bias, panned the book thoroughly. The *Saturday Review* followed suit. So did the New York *Herald Tribune Books,* though in its usual somewhat wishy-washy manner. There is nothing new about this kind of brainwashing on the part of these three journals. They did it with books on China at the time the Chinese Reds were being sold to us as mere "agrarian reformers." All three of them had the whole Institute of Pacific Relations cabal reviewing favorably each other's books on the wonders of Mao Tse-tung's revolution and panning or ignoring entirely the handful of books which tried to tell the truth about the Chinese Communists. There were approximately 22 books on China and the Far East which more or less presented the pro-Communist side, published in the years just prior to China's delivery into Red hands. Whenever the *Times Book Review,* the *Herald Tribune Books* and the *Saturday Review* covered these books, they did so favorably, often in glowing terms.

During the same period there were about seven books issued (getting them published in the first place was no easy task) which presented the truth about the Communist movement in China and the Far East. These same three review journals either ignored or panned every one of them. For example, a book by the notorious Owen Lattimore called *Solution in Asia* was reviewed in glowing terms in the *Times Book Review* by Edgar Snow. Snow was practically the original apologist for the Red Chinese with his book *Red Star Over China,* which also got a love-pat from the *Times.* Snow's wife, Nym Wales, was busy in the *Saturday Review* praising another of Lattimore's books, while *Solution in Asia* was turned over to T. A. Bisson, of the IPR, for a big boost in the same journal. The *Herald Tribune* went marching along by declaring Lattimore's book "belongs in the briefcase of every diplomat and general concerned with the reshaping of Asia." And quite a "reshaping" it turned out to be!

Annalee Jacoby and Theodore H. White wrote another of these pro-Red Chinese screeds called *Thunder Out of China.* It denounced Chiang Kai-shek, demanded "unity in China"—which meant taking the Communists into the government—and extolled the forces of Mao Tse-tung. *Thunder Out of China* got a boost in the *Times* from Harvard's John K. Fairbank (also of the IPR), from the *Herald Tribune* and, in the *Saturday Review,* from none less than Edgar Snow. But when a famous and beloved correspondent in China, John B. Powell, who had seen what was happening there at first hand, wrote one of the few anti-Communist books about his experience, *My 25 Years in China,* the *Times*

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Book Review handed it for review to Annalee Jacoby. She denounced Powell as a reactionary and sneered at his contention that there was a Communist menace in China.

George Creel's *Russia's Race for Asia*—a defense of the Chinese Nationalists and a clear picture of what finally came to pass with the Communist takeover in China—was ignored by the *Herald Tribune.* The *Times* panned it by saying Creel had written a foolish book. It also got the works in the *Saturday Review,* with Edgar Snow wielding the hatchet.

THE most influential of these three journals, the *Times Sunday Book Review,* continues on its self-appointed way seemingly unaware of the terrible lesson of the China debacle. Ten years after *that* job, a survey of the *Review* showed that out of 40 newly-published books which the conservative weekly *America's Future* recommended to its readers, the New York *Times Sunday Book Review* noticed favorably (with some reservations) five of them. Three of the five had no political or ideological content. One which did, *Wedemeyer Reports!,* was perhaps the most sensational book of its kind published that year (1958). There must have been considerable consternation in the *Times Book Review* when a favorable review came in. So it put it in inside columns on Page 6. Page 1 was devoted to a book about the Civil War.

Three other books received what might be called half-and-half reviews. Five others were reviewed unfavorably (including J. Edgar Hoover's *Masters of Deceit* and E. Merrill Root's *Brainwashing in the High Schools*). That's a total of 13 books. The balance of the 40 books, so far as the *Times Book Review* was concerned, might never have been published. It simply ignored them—gave them the famous "silent" treatment. One which it tried hard to ignore but finally had to notice was Judge Robert Morris' *No Wonder We Are Losing.* A big advertiser let the *Times* know what he thought about giving the "silent" treatment to so important a revelation of Communist tactics. So the *Times* ran a review—panning the book of Morris, who now heads a Texas college.

An exemplar of modern "liberalism" like the *Times Sunday Book Review* has varied and sundry ways of swinging its hatchet. One issue in 1959 relegated Boris Morros' *My Ten Years as a Counterspy* to Page 22. The review, by use of a sort of reverse English, implied doubt as to the truth of this story of Red spying. But a book calling for negotiations and co-existence with Russia—including cessation of nuclear testing and bigger-than-ever "cultural" exchanges—made Page 3. The *Times* seldom if ever runs pro and con reviews of leftist books. But when a hot potato like Admiral Hyman Rickover's *Education and Freedom* arrived, the *Times Book Review* ran two reviews—for and against.

As to the rest of the "authorities" used by the San Mateo and other library systems in the selection of books, of the two "liberal" monthlies *Harper's* and the *Atlantic, Harper's* ignored *Red Star Over Cuba;* the *Atlantic* panned it.

The ALA Booklist is prepared each year by the American Library Association, consisting of what it calls "notable" books. How notable they are depends on your list to larboard. The 1960 selection includes Schlesinger but not Goldwater; Rostow but not Roepke. Analysis of the ALA Booklist for an earlier year is equally revealing. A "notable" book was one which did a smear job on congressional investigations (with no book listed defending such investigations). Another "notable" book was by Chester Bowles on how we could reach new dimensions of peace by being nice to Kremlin apologist Nehru of India. But books like Chesly Manly's *The UN Story,* Root's *Collectivism on the Campus,* Garrett's *The American Story*—all published the same year—could not make the ALA Booklist.

The Kirkus Service is a book-review service supplied for a fee to libraries and bookstores by Virginia Kirkus from New York. She employs a staff of readers and her service is very influential. She did not review *Red Star Over Cuba* but a measure of the "fairness" of that which issues from her reading factory may be seen in the case of Copp's and Peck's story of the Bang-Jensen case, *Betrayal at the UN.* Miss Kirkus had to issue a revised review of this book after the authors pointed out to her the misrepresentations in the original review.

The *Library Journal,* published by R. W. Bowker Company especially for libraries, of course is most effective. Dr. Felix Wittmer in his *Conquest of the American Mind* (is *that* book in *your* library?) pointed to the left-wing bias of the *Library Journal.* He surveyed three dozen reviews during 1953 and 1954. Three-quarters of them concerned leftist, "liberal" books which were favorably reviewed and recommended to libraries. These included such books as George Seldes' (an old apologist for Red causes) *Tell the Truth and Run,* which was "recommended for all collections"; *Freedom and Public Education* edited by Ernest O. Melby, modern educationist and "liberal," which attacked all those concerned about under-education in the schools—"recommended for all public and educational libraries"; an anti-McCarthy book, which "should be widely read; recommended for all public libraries," and many others of the same stripe.

The remaining quarter of reviews of conservative books contained phrases like "astounding prejudices"—applied to Hayek's refutation of Marxian history, *Capitalism and the Historians;* "tasteless attack"—applied to Buckley's and Bozell's documented defense of congressional investigations, *McCarthy and His Enemies;* "emotional discussion"—applied to James Burnham's *Containment or Liberation.* Albert Lynd's *Quackery in the Public Schools* was "frankly partisan" (but not Melby); Louis Bromfield's *A New Pattern for a Tired World* (a plea for a return to

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free enterprise and constitutional government) was "not recommended."

A check of reviews in the *Library Journal* for the first half of 1961 shows little or no change. *Red Star Over Cuba* was panned; *Listen Yankee!*, says the *Library Journal*, "belongs on most library shelves." John Dos Passos' *Midcentury* is "a paean of conservatism and individualism" (seemingly this damns a book in the *Library Journal's* myopic eyes) which is only "for libraries which want a complete record of the literary career of Dos Passos." But British Socialist G. D. H. Cole's *A History of Socialist Thought* should be "in every academic and large public library." Kalb's *Dragon in the Kremlin* is "for all types of libraries"—presumably because of its "concrete recommendations" such as recognition of Red China and its admission to the UN, and cooperation with Soviet Russia in economic development. But S. T. Tung's *Secret Diary from Red China* is "dated," its "political sermons" perhaps "superfluous" and it is recommended only for large public and university libraries.

The inclusion of the *Book Review Digest* by the San Mateo librarian is redundant, since this is merely a condensation of reviews appearing in other, mostly "liberal" media. But the librarian unconsciously revealed her own and the book selection committee's bias in attempting to convince Mr. Smith of their fairness. She said that since they had the unfavorable reviews of *Red Star Over Cuba* in the *Library Journal* and the New York *Times,* they checked with the *Hispanic-American Report*, published by Stanford University. The *Report* not only quotes with approval left-wing journals like *The Nation* but on its advisory board is Herbert L. Matthews of the New York *Times,* whose dispatches to his paper gave rise to the slogan applied to Fidel Castro: "I got my job through the New York *Times.*" The director of *Hispanic-American Report* stated that its June issue would carry a summary of the *Times'* review of *Red Star Over Cuba*—naturally.

IN view of this record, it is not surprising that the San Mateo Library System was a bit coy in answering Mr. Smith's inquiry as to the presence, or lack thereof, of nearly two dozen conservative books. The librarian sent a memo to the county manager in which she said all of the books involved were issued by a house "which publishes ultra-conservative material" and that she wished to delay "my reply to Mr. Smith concerning these books, most of which are not in the library collection, until I have had an opportunity to check reviews of them."

A month later Mr. Smith was informed that three of the books were available (one copy of Abel's *The Truman Scandals*, two copies of McGovern's *Radicals and Conservatives*, one copy of McCracken's *The Right to Learn*). The system was also adding—in 1961—a copy each of six other books and two of another, all published in 1953, 1955, 1956 and 1959. This is certainly a gain, due entirely to Mr. Smith's efforts. But note the number of different books (10 out of nearly two dozen) and the number of copies of each of the books (one or two compared with 11 copies of *Listen Yankee!* and 12 copies of the new anti-Chiang Kai-shek volume, *Nation of Sheep*) now available in the library system.

Now it is easy to become incensed at the virtual monopoly which the "liberal" review media hold over the selection of books in public libraries. But the fault lies primarily with the librarians and the library selection committees who turn to these media—and these alone—for opinions on books. And this fault in turn is yours—the taxpayers who support the public libraries and the librarians—if you permit them to get away with it.

These "liberal" review journals and reports have a right to their bias. So have conservatives and conservative journals a right to call attention to that bias. But a publicly-supported library has no right to depend entirely on these "liberal" media in the purchase of books. It is up to you to keep a check on your library, to see that the librarian and library selection committee consult book reviews appearing in HUMAN EVENTS, *National Review, America's Future* (and the biennial *All-American Books* published by *America's Future*), *Freeman, Counterattack* and other conservative media which cover books. As an antidote to the ALA Booklist, there is the annually revised bibliography of anti-Communist and conservative books compiled by Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, 1212 Callahan Drive, Alton, Ill.

Do not make the mistake of falling into the reactionary slime of the "liberals" by trying to eliminate or ban leftward-leaning books from your library. Simply demand—and keep on demanding—that your library guarantee your freedom to read. Remember, you are paying for it. As Hugh Smith put it in his letter to the San Mateo librarian, this is not an "assault on scholarship." It is merely the American belief "that the electorate of our nation would be extremely well qualified to analyze their future if they were granted the privilege of knowing the truth about their past."

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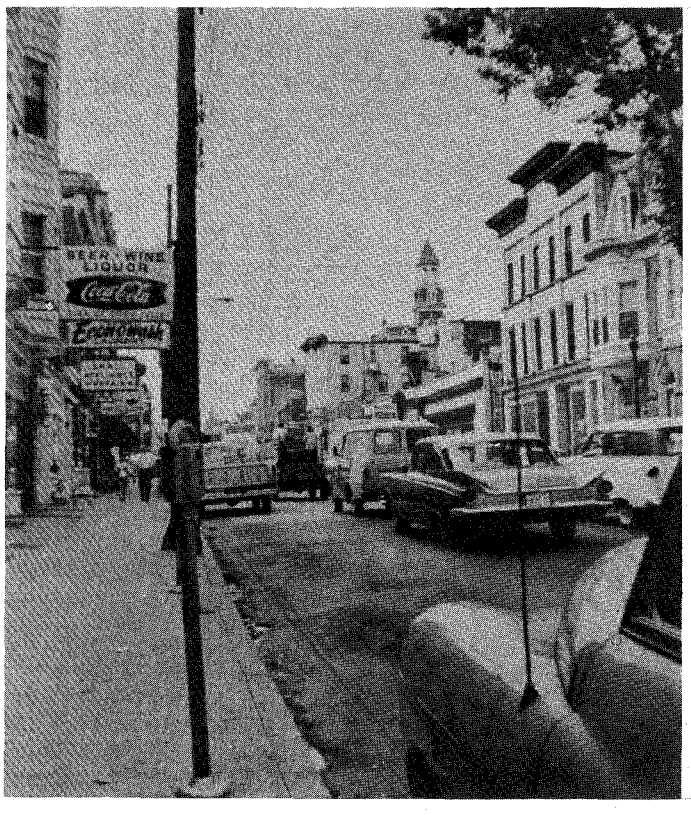
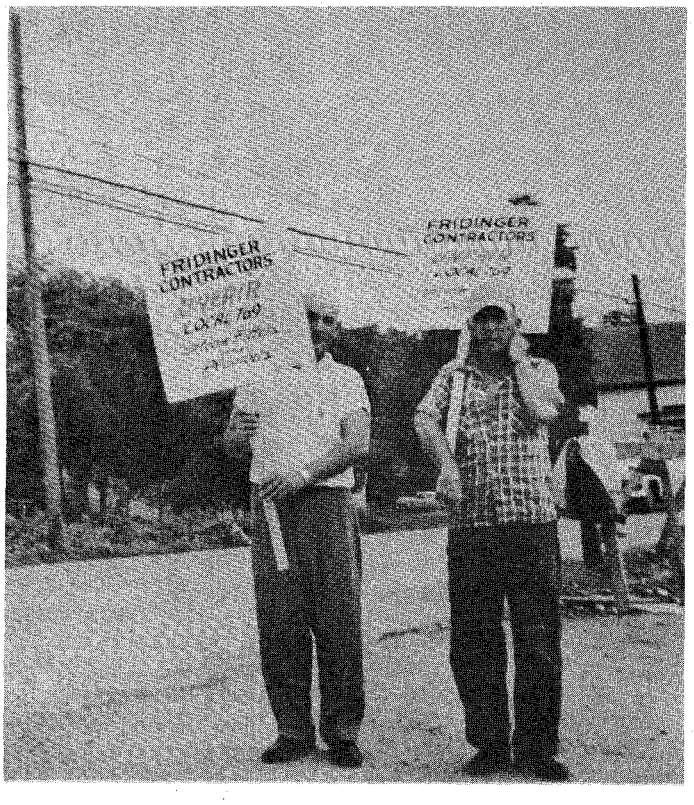
Vol. XVIII, No. 36–Section IV HUMAN EVENTS September 8, 1961

A Study of Hagerstown, Maryland

What Do People in a 'Depressed Area' Think?



Downtown Hagerstown



Plumbers Out on Strike

How This Story Was Written

Two months ago HUMAN EVENTS launched its fourth annual Journalism School. Consisting of eleven students from all sections of the country, the school met five days a week—going out on assignments, engaging in research, and hearing and interviewing many prominent people on Capitol Hill. Conducting the school was Antoni E. Gollan, a summer staff member who is a senior at the University of Miami.

On August 4 and 5, seven journalism students visited Hagerstown, Maryland, a city of 36,660, which has been classified a "depressed area" by the US Department of Labor. Unemployment in Hagerstown is about 12 per cent, as against a national average of less than 7 per cent. Washington County (population 91,219), in which Hagerstown is located, currently is spending $1,080,000 per year in welfare payments.

GOLLAN

The largest business concern in Hagerstown is Fairchild Aircraft, whose production—and, subsequently, number of employees—has dropped drastically within the past several years.

Each of the seven journalism students who visited Hagerstown was given the above basic facts and assigned a specific area to cover. Digging with surprising skill for background material, here in their own words—and in the words of the citizens of Hagerstown—is what they found:

By Ken Tomlinson

Many of the citizens of Hagerstown had a definite insight into the problems facing this Maryland community. A majority of these citizens believe that funds from Kennedy's depressed areas bill are not needed in Hagerstown. As one man stated: "Sure, this money would help, but somebody's going to have to pay for it."

A Mack Trucks, Inc., supervisor who has made a study of Hagerstown's problems told me: "Federal aid is not needed in Hagerstown." And even a representative of the local area development agency told me: "Hagerstown needs no help from the government. We must do it ourselves."

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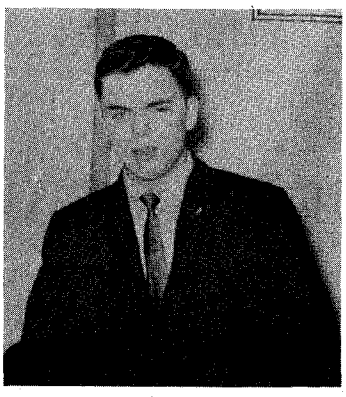
But when we got to welfare, the opinions were emphatic and pointed—almost to the point of being bitter. The county and city welfare program was attacked from all angles. A county employee, who has observed the welfare problem from a post close to the County Welfare Department and who prefers anonymity, said: "I am convinced our welfare people are trying to create a welfare problem."



TOMLINSON

An engineer said: "This is a crazy situation. If the dead-beats would get out and do some work we wouldn't be in this mess. We have too much welfare—Newburgh, New York, has the right idea."

The "dead-beats," about whom the young engineer was talking, are very much a part of the Hagerstown jobless problem. The prime example of this is the collection of unemployed who loaf in front of the Court House each day. The attitude of this segment of the population was exemplified by one man, who has been laid off by Fairchild: "We need more welfare . . . the unemployment benefits should be extended," etc.

When I read the want-ads in the local papers I found 18 jobs for men open and 12 for women. Nearly all of them had been in all week but no one had filled them. I interviewed some of the employers seeking help. One construction engineer said: "Some people here could work but they can make just as much money by not working. We should follow Newburgh, New York." An insurance man said: "A man can find a job here if he looks for one."

Many other citizens were alarmed about the welfare situation. A student at Hagerstown Junior College reasoned: "Welfare goes to the wrong people. We should try the Newburgh plan." A real estate agent said: "Ninety thousand dollars a month we're spending on welfare and a distressing portion of it is used for drink."

A security broker said the workers at the Fairchild plant had "lived it up" with their high salaries and had not "saved for a rainy day." As a result, he said, when they were laid off they went right to welfare.

A former Hagerstown official stated: "The answer to our welfare problem is the Newburgh plan. Many of our unemployed are men who refuse to work in fields other than their own trade. We usually find them out at the race track." This official is one of the people in Hagerstown who set up a program in the late 1930's where everyone could work for welfare.

It was no accident that many of the people quizzed about Hagerstown's welfare problems answered by proposing the Newburgh plan for welfare. The conscientious residents of Hagerstown realize that they have a problem and that they must meet it with positive actions.

Interestingly enough, when I asked Democratic Mayor Winslow Burhans to comment on Newburgh, he said he didn't know what I was talking about.

By Nancy Johnson

When Hagerstown found itself with an unemployment problem, the local Chamber of Commerce fostered the creation of the Washington County Industrial Foundation. "In this way," says a Chamber spokesman, "interest in encouraging new industries to come in has increased."

The treasurer of the Industrial Foundation, a bank president, reveals: "A little over a year ago the Foundation collected $186,000 in cash and pledges, and they have assisted in several projects. For example, the Foundation took a second mortgage on the Electronic Teaching Laboratories for their new plant. This was a community effort. The banks spent 50 per cent of the new plant's cost, the new concern put up 25 per cent, and the contractor and the Foundation put up the other 25 per cent.

MISS JOHNSON

"The Foundation," he adds, "is run on a non-political basis by local people."

Out of the original $186,000, the Washington County Industrial Foundation has $85,000 remaining. Under its broad charter it may buy land and build plants. This has not yet been done and may not be, but the Foundation put up the money for the option on land bought by Mack Trucks, Inc., and it plans to be instrumental in the purchase of other suitable sites.

"Yes, I know of other industries which may move here," says the Foundation's treasurer. "But I can't talk about that. I will say, however, that we have assisted in financing the enlargement of some current businesses."

By Tom Willy

Last February the liberal Washington *Post* reported to startled readers that Hagerstown was in dire straights; that persons seeking help were overflowing relief agencies' waiting rooms and standing in long lines in freezing weather; and that "the situation is the worst emergency crisis the Salvation Army has faced here in six winters."

To which the Hagerstown *Daily Mail* replied on February 13: "Without checking first to see if local agencies were meeting the needs of the local unemployed—needs which naturally were intensified by the onset of bitter cold weather and heavy snows—this Washington newspaper's junketing news team reported hit or miss on isolated cases, without any honest attempt to present a true perspective on the situation that exists here. The reaction of Wheaton, Maryland, area residents (who, after reading the *Post's* coverage, brought food and clothes to Hagerstown) was natural and commendable, even though . . . not needed."

WILLY

In the face of this conflict of printed views—one from the outside, one local—I spent several hours talking with the staff of the *Daily Mail.* Editor J. Garvin Hager revealed that the Community Chest has "two or three hundred thousand dollars" which it is releasing a little at a time to local welfare agencies. No one is discouraged, he said.

"Everyone's pulling together. Hagerstown can't depend on money from Washington, but will have to pull itself up by its own bootstraps," Hager added.

Dave Cottingham, head of the *Daily Mail's* photography department, said: "Incidentally, you recall that Washington *Post* story? Well, it so happens that there were no 'soup kitchens,'

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and last February those few bad cases were caused primarily by snow blocking off roads."

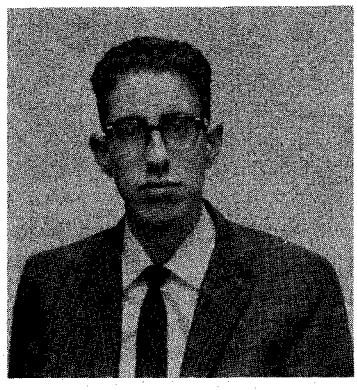
There are other plans being made to attract industry to Hagerstown, plans that should have been made some time ago but were not because—in the words of a taxi driver who has lived in the area for 25 years—"the city fathers made no effort to attract the Corning DuPont, or Pittsburgh Plate plants when they had the chance, because they figured they were sitting pretty with Fairchild."

By Charles Barr

Organized labor is a considerable force in a "depressed area." Its power may be the reason new industry goes elsewhere.

John Fulton, vice president of UAW Local 482, said Hagerstown was about 50 per cent unionized, and that there was "heavy unemployment" among the union members. Fulton claimed, however, that unions were doing everything possible to attract new industry.

"Union representatives make trips to the Pentagon—and to senators and congressmen—to try to get government contracts for Hagerstown. We're also providing information to any industries interested in locating here."



BARR

Fulton's promise of a cooperative union attitude prompted me to ask about the strike at the construction site of the new Mack Trucks, Inc., plant. The strike was tying up construction and idling several hundred workers. Fulton replied: "All I know is what I read in the newspapers."

Charles Bowers, negotiator for the plumbers' union, which had called the strike, was suspicious of reporters, because of what he called "misrepresentation" by Hagerstown's morning newspaper, the *Herald*.

He explained that the strike was for two 25-cent wage increases (one this year and one the next), and an additional paid holiday per year. He claimed these wage increases were necessary because automation is cutting down on the number of days a plumber or pipe fitter could work during the course of the year. The fact that "depressed" Hagerstown needed pay envelopes was no deterrent to the plumbers' union.

If the unions are not consciously driving away new industry, neither are they going out of their way to attract it, I concluded.

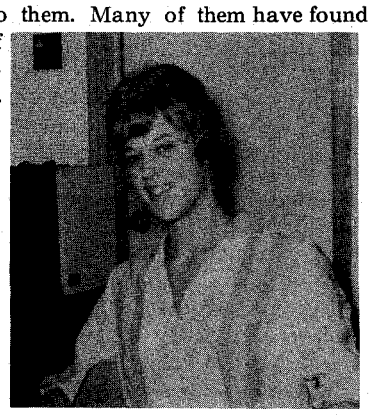
By Lynne Canwell

Despite the insistence of the Federal government that Hagerstown is a gravely "depressed area" and will remain so unless the Washington bureaucracy comes to its aid, a sampling of opinions of local business people indicates a general optimism, little concern and, in many cases, opposition to Federal assistance of any kind.

The manager of a small chain clothing store, whose business would likely be hurt most by a depression, said: "Yes, I'd say business is better. Depressed areas? Sorry. I don't know much about them. You'd better see some other merchants."

The manager of the Montgomery Ward branch urged that we write about Hagerstown not as a "depressed area," but rather as a small town's "Return to Prosperity." Business, he said, is "much better" than at the same time last year. And then he added cynically: "The stories and pictures last year of starving men standing in bread lines were blown out of proportion. Nobody was literally starving. Besides, quite a few were alcoholics who wouldn't work anyway."

The vice president of a chain store branch says of the supposedly poor employment picture: "A lot of people last year did not look for jobs right away when they were laid off, but eventually decided they didn't like sitting around and accepting money that didn't belong to them. Many of them have found jobs within driving distance of Hagerstown and they still support the town's business. . . . Business here is not booming, but it is not nearly as bad as the outside would have you believe."



MISS CANWELL

A shoe store clerk insists that the town should and will refuse Federal aid because "we have improved the situation greatly on our own since last winter, and we don't need outside help."

A hard-bitten real estate man was the most exact in his opinions of depressed areas and Hagerstown in particular. He was clearly against aid of any kind, stating: "Constantly giving to people does great damage. Many times I have rented a house and the new tenants have found large amounts of food left by former residents who had been receiving aid: They get their unemployment checks and either drink them up or buy food which they end up throwing away. The same thing is happening with foreign aid: we give these countries money and they send it back in bullets."

By J'AIME ADAMS

The Washington County office of the State Employment Service provided a breakdown of the type of worker currently unemployed in Hagerstown. It included 1,967 semi-skilled, 751 skilled, 673 unskilled, 619 clerical and 113 professional.

A priest at St. Mary's Rectory remarked: "Generally, my congregation has not been badly hit." Asked what he thought of the $394 million depressed areas legislation, he said: "It will help for the time being but you just can't keep pouring money away indefinitely —besides, I think most people would rather work. Perhaps it's self respect or something."

MISS ADAMS

The merchants in town sound like those in any other city. A children's dress shop owner said: "I don't want government money gratis. They ought to give a contract to Fairchild then the government would get value received.

"Kennedy and Johnson promised us contracts."

A paint and wallpaper store owner said: "You can see for yourself that we're keeping busy." A barber said: "Fairchild got into trouble because it depended too much on the government. It's easy to spend other people's money but it's different when you spend your own."

A grocer said: "Hagerstown doesn't need Federal aid. No Eastern state needs to depend on the Federal government."

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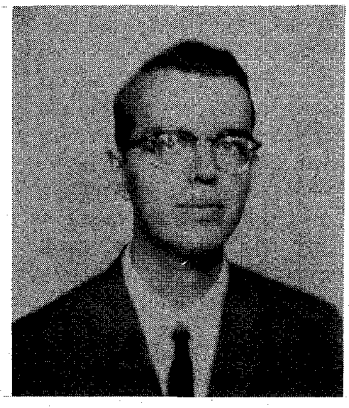
And most significant of all, from a real estate agency man:

"Urban renewal will force the little man out. If he doesn't have the money to refurbish, he will be sold out. I've been doing things for these people on welfare for 40 years, and believe me, they tear down houses faster than I can build them up."

The Washington County Welfare Board spends about $90,000 a month on welfare. The welfare office said: "We could always use more—we don't have quite enough money for the high school kids because they need spending money—but we can usually make ends meet."

By Hayden Boyd

J. W. Stone of the Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce leaned back in his chair, gazed out a window and thoughtfully remarked: "The unemployment situation stems from one industry—Fairchild Aircraft. The other plants have held a fairly steady level of employment.



BOYD

"The Mack Truck plant hasn't been completed. They originally set a late fall deadline to start hiring. The plumbers' strike delayed construction. Incidents like this work against the people who try to get new industry for the town."

Investigation seemed to bear Stone out.

The Mack Trucks, Inc., information center said the company hadn't decided yet how many men would be brought down from Plainfield, N.J.; this will depend in part on "how trainable" the local people are.

The owner of the City Cab Company has vacant cabs and has been looking for several men to work for him. There are no takers! The objection? Cab drivers must work more than eight hours a day—the average in most cities: 50 to 60 hours a week.

The refusal of the unemployed to take a job other than their old one is one of Hagerstown's problems. If a man was a drill-press operator and if a job is open for a cab driver, he just won't take it. What he wants to retain is his identity as a drill-press operator. He'll live off the government till he can get it back.

An older man, who had lived in town all his life, said: "A lot of people are going to be fooled out at Mack—they'll think they can goof off like they did out at Fairchild, and they won't get away with it. Fairchild had government contracts and such companies aren't too strict. Mack is planning to bring in some workers from outside and they'll bring in more if they have to."

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New Frontier Economics

By Holmes Alexander

Only two literary philosophers to my knowledge, Samuel Butler and George Bernard Shaw, have spoken ill of the poor—as I am about to do in analyzing President Kennedy's economic program.

Butler tells us that poor people are notoriously unattractive, while Shaw pokes his witty fun at the rascality of the "undeserving poor."

President Kennedy's many aid-the-poor measures are loud in demagoguery, artful in oversimplification. Federal aid to education, medicine, depressed areas, old people, young people, sick people, home-hunters, employed, unemployed, unwed mothers, stick-in-the muds, rolling stones, spendthrifts and you-name-'em will not create either jobs or "consumer demand." The whole Kennedy program (brainchild of his economic advisers) belongs to an age that has passed in America, though it still lingers in other places.

Representative Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.) tells me that the crippling difficulty of economic truth-telling is that Americans have been conditioned to expect formulas that are dramatic, simplified, personalized, even though fishy. Economics, by nature, is a study which cannot be authentically jazzed up, epitomized and "humanized" by non-typical sob-stories of starvation and suffering in our lucky land. The economy of the United States is not created by government activities, but by the multitudinous energies of our American society, which is composed in general of peppy, imaginative, successful persons, rather than of paupers and misfits, as the Democratic party line assumes.

We do have a "good" society, despite what the Kennedy Administration is trying to prove. It is good because the system is sharing the real wealth with more people, despite Federal interference with this process. Our economy in the 1950s and '60s is moving from production to service and distribution. Thirty per cent of goods and services available today were nonexistent five years ago.

Our society is good because, even with some inflation, high taxes, recession and floating unemployment, the ordinary citizen has fared increasingly better. Consumer purchasing power does not go down. It goes up. In 1959 personal income was $383 billion. In 1960 it was $404 billion.

It is part of the difficulty of our times that elections are won by pointing not to the doughnut, but only to the hole.

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--- COMMENTARY ---

Whereas one illegitimate child might be evidence of an honest mistake, two or more seem to indicate a habit that should not be encouraged at public expense.

—Senator Herman Talmadge (D.-Ga.)

Vol. XVIII, No. 36 — Section V

September 8, 1961

Lunatic Leftism

By Holmes Alexander

LUNATIC LEFTISM is, of course, an inexhaustible subject, but it is distressful to find our own government taking steps to increase the breed, which has the salient characteristic of anti-patriotism. Consider this exchange in a recent Presidential Press Conference.

Question: "Mr. President . . . the Soviets are still graduating three times as many scientists as we are. Can you see anything that the Government can do and is doing to help this problem?"

Mr. Kennedy: "We are hopeful that we can secure the passage of the Aid to Education Act as well as the NDEA (National Defense Education Act) amendments, both of which offer scholarships to talented young men and women, and that we can increase the number of scientists who may be graduated."

As a Senator, Mr. Kennedy led a terrific, but luckily an unsuccessful, battle to fix it so that Federal loans and fellowships to young intellectuals were not encumbered with affidavits and oaths of loyalty to the USA.

In the 86th Congress, Senator Kennedy, in the very bad company of Senator Joe Clark, offered a bill (S-819) to rip both an affidavit of belief in the American system and a loyalty oath to the Constitution out of the National Defense Education Act. Happily, this bill was all but hooted from the floor—but Mr. Kennedy came back with another (S-2929) which was a ripper of the oath alone. He was met head-on by Senator Prouty (R.-Vt.), a new man at the time, who amended the Kennedy measure out of all recognition.

The episode illustrates, I am saying, the clear and obvious incompatibility of "intellectualism" and patriotism. Persons who bring these aid-to-everybody ideas to Washington and sell them to Senators and Presidents are not only unconcerned with emotional Americanism—they are hostile to it. They are not just indifferent about the survival of capitalism or free enterprise—they are against the survival of this system, which is now the target of a jealous and terrible foe.

Historians have long predicted, and Khrushchev has frequently proclaimed, that capitalism must inevitably fall, as feudalism fell. As a nation we have been all-conquering in the past. We could conceivably win the war which now seems to be forming. We could, that is, if we were like Britain of the 1940's, full of fortitude and love of country. But Lunatic Leftism, unless we scuttle it somehow, will be the death of us.

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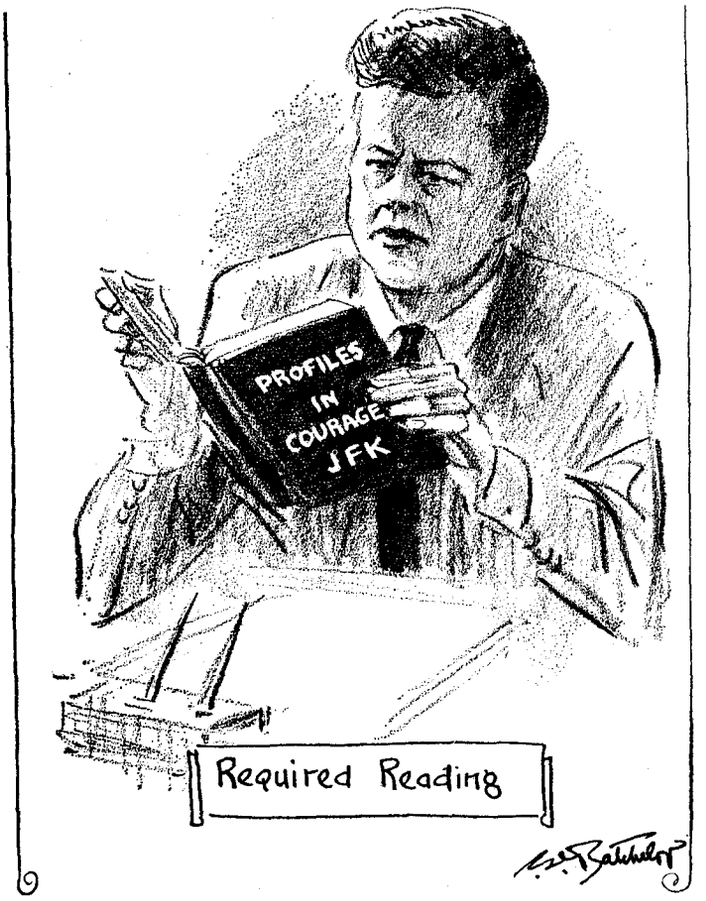

Justice With a Union Label

From the Los Angeles Times

Justice in one Detroit court apparently is not only not blind but possessed of a kind of judicial double vision.

Judge John A. Ricca, according to the Associated Press, dismissed assault and battery charges against a janitors union business agent with the memorable statement that "if people want to break strikes, they have to take their chances."

The accused was charged with beating an employee of a struck maintenance company who had delivered two non-union men to a downtown building.

"I'm not even going to question the defendant," said Judge Ricca as he freed the union official. And then he delivered this ringing reaffirmation of equal protection under the law: "If people want to force their way through a picket line, they have to take the consequences."

If this is an example of the "labor law" in Detroit, it's no wonder that Walter Reuther wants his United Auto Workers consulted when management is considering moving plants to new locations.

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About Newburgh

By Senator Barry Goldwater

Americans are warm and generous and compassionate. We have accepted and approved the idea of government-support relief, but we do object to the misuse of relief funds and payments to people who refuse to work.

The real damage of this abuse of relief has nothing to do with taxes or payments of money—the evil here is the destruction of initiative and human dignity.

GOLDWATER

Someone once said that sweat is the gold of America. Man who is paid for being nonproductive deteriorates. He is compelled to sacrifice his self-respect, and when governmental agencies, no matter how well intentioned, make it easy for man to avoid work, they are making it easy for man to destroy himself.

Let us hope that in other cities across this nation conscientious citizens, inspired by the Newburgh example, will take action to end the destructive practice of encouraging men to be dependent.

The strong are required to protect the weak—to provide food for those unable to provide for themselves—to supply shelter and medical care and clothing to those in want.

Are the strong also not required to protect their brothers from succumbing to the destructive temptation to live for free?

Are we not the guilty ones, we who have created the dishonest chiselers who exist on relief by our lax attitude and our acceptance and approval of programs which encourage indolence?

Agriculture Double Talk

At the same time that the Department of Agriculture is asking for billions to pay farmers for "not producing, the Department is paying $100 million a year to farmers for adding lime to their soil to increase its productivity."

The farmer calling this to our attention says:

"If JFK is really looking for sacrifices that ought to be made, will he please have a father-to-son talk with Juvenile Delinquent Orville Freeman?"

We are admonished to "love your enemies" but nowhere do I read we should pay them to be our enemies. In many cases we are doing just that. So-called neutrals pay lip service to the United States in order to get their one hand in our till while simultaneously raising the other pledging allegiance to Moscow. Isn't it about time we halt some of this senseless waste of tax money?

—Congressman George A. Goodling (R.-Pa.)

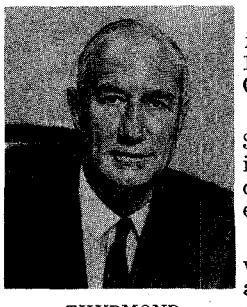
Backdoor Spending

The basic question involved in "backdoor" financing, such as demanded by President Kennedy in the Mutual Security Act, goes to the very essence of free, democratic government. The question is this: "Shall the elected representatives of the taxpayers control the expenditure of tax-collected funds or shall this responsibility be taken over by appointed bureaucrats?" The history of man's struggle for freedom has been a story of his fight to gain the right to control the expenditure of funds collected by taxation. This is a right worthy to be retained. Federal expenditures must be carefully and wholly controlled by those elected representatives who every two years must go to the voters for a public endorsement.

—Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R.-Mich.)

Senator Thurmond's Taped Interview—$7

Senator Strom Thurmond, Democrat from South Carolina, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Thurmond, 1948 Presidential candidate on the State's Rights ticket, was first elected to the US Senate in 1954 as a write-in candidate. In the interview, Senator Thurmond discusses the question of a party realignment power shift in the South, and the future of conservatism.



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Bobby Can't Tell Players Without His Score Card

From Battle Line

The picture of Bobby Kennedy discussing Berlin with a skilled and high-ranking Soviet diplomat came chillingly to mind on August 20th when the New York *Herald Tribune* published this story filed by its Foreign Staff:

"On his way back from the Ivory Coast where he represented the President at Independence Day celebrations, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy fell into conversation with a newsman in Paris. The name of Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah came up.

ROBERT KENNEDY

"'We're against him,' said Kennedy flatly.

"'No, Bob. We're not.' said the newsman. 'Why your brother had him on a state visit in Washington.'

"'Well I think we're against him, but I'll check,'" said the Attorney General. He went to his hotel room, came back in about ten minutes later and said:

"'Yeah, you're right. I looked him up on the cards and we're for him.'"

A View of the Berlin Crisis

The Vatican City weekly *Osservatore Romano Della Domenica* said recently the Soviets are employing "Hitlerian" diplomacy in the Berlin crisis and are seeking to frighten the Western powers into surrendering to Communist claims.

The non-official publication said Russia apparently is not sure it could win if a world war broke out over the Berlin issue.

But, the weekly added, Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev seems confident he can get the Berlin solution he wants without a war, through negotiations in which the West would make the concessions.

"If the USSR leader believed he could face a conflict with a fairly large security margin," it said, "he would not hesitate to put aside diplomatic weapons which he secretly despises."

The weekly said the Soviets "are trying to rouse through fear a general movement which would force the Great Powers of the West to surrender to Communist claims."

Unless our situation changes dramatically, every dollar made available for [foreign aid] loans will be added to the national debt and Americans will pay interest on it for many years to come. To have the lender rather than the borrower pay the interest is a novel departure in banking. —Rep. Frank T. Bow (R.-Ohio)

Britain's Health Care

By Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

In view of President Kennedy's proposal to provide health care for the aged under the Social Security system, the political storm in Great Britain over that nation's National Health Service should be of more than passing interest to Americans.

It seems that England's "free" program of socialized medicine, now 13 years old, is running into real trouble. Costs have skyrocketed, $2.2 billion during the last fiscal year, or up 13 per cent from the year before and nearly double the $1.2 billion figure for the 1949-50 fiscal year. The $2.2 billion accounted for about 14 per cent of all government spending, and the British are now borrowing $2 billion from the International Monetary Fund to which the US contributes heavily.

REP. GROSS

As a result, compulsory contributions to the supposedly "free" health service have been increased. Also raised this year were the government's prices for drugs, vitamin tablets, false teeth and eyeglasses. All these items once were free. The increases have been met with violent protests by the Labor party and a strike by workers.

This rising cost situation in Great Britain lends support to the argument of many of us in Congress that once started, the cost of a health care program under the Social Security system would increase by leaps and bounds.

The British plan's cost is not the only thing coming under attack. Critics charge it floods doctors' offices with patients seeking treatment for trifling or imaginary ills.

Many government-run maternity units are denounced as "mere baby factories, lacking all humanity," and pre-natal clinics have been described as "human cattle markets or dreary halls."

Abuses in the program are reported to be widespread. As an example, a British housewife tells this story:

"My six-year-old daughter scratched her knee while playing in the woods. The injury wasn't that bad but my doctor signed a chit for me to pick up a couple of pounds of cotton wool and two dozen bandages from the corner drug store. My husband was pleased—he used the bandages for cleaning the car."

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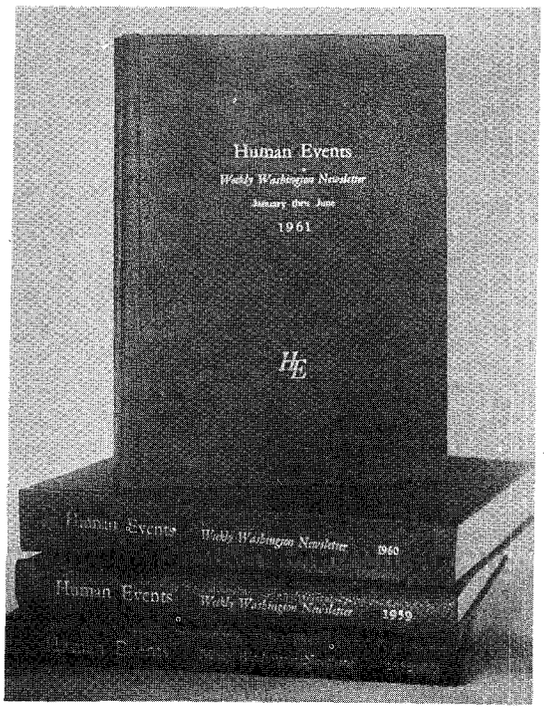

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